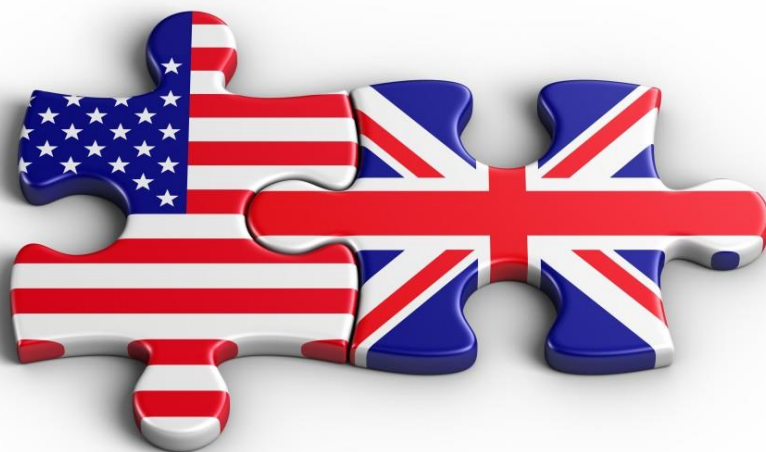


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МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

Методичні вказівки з граматики англійської мови
для студентів I – IV курсів усіх спеціальностей



Тернопіль
2020

УДК 4(Укр.)

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(протокол № 1 від 15 вересня 2020 р.)*

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(протокол № 1 від 16 вересня 2020 р.)*

Модальні дієслова: методичні вказівки з граматики англійської мови для студентів I – IV для студентів усіх спеціальностей /
Укладач: Щур Н. М. – Тернопіль : Центр оперативної поліграфії, 2020. – 43 с.

Методичні вказівки з граматики англійської мови «Модальні дієслова» укладено відповідно до рекомендацій Концепції розвитку англійської мови в університетах, затвердженої Міністерством освіти і науки України, та згідно з програмою єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з англійської мови. Посібник призначено для студентів I – IV усіх спеціальностей закладів вищої освіти, які готуються до складання ЄВІ з іноземної мови, а також для всіх, хто бажає підвищити свій рівень володіння англійською мовою і закріпити навички вживання модальних дієслів у професійно-діловому та повсякденному мовленні.

УДК 4 (Укр.)
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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки з граматики англійської мови «Модальні дієслова» призначено для студентів I – IV усіх спеціальностей, які готуються до складання єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з іноземної мови, а також для всіх, хто бажає підвищити свій рівень володіння англійською мовою і удосконалити навички оперування модальними дієсловами у професійно-діловому та повсякденному мовленні. Методичні вказівки укладені відповідно до рекомендацій Концепції розвитку англійської мови в університетах, затвердженої Міністерство освіти і науки України, та згідно з програмою ЄВІ з англійської мови.

Методичні вказівки складаються з вступу, шести уроків, додаткових завдань, додатків, відповідей до практичних завдань та списку використаних джерел. У вступі містяться загальні відомості щодо використання модальних дієслів, а також особливості їх вживання з різними формами інфінітиву. Теоретичний матеріал подано у шести уроках та згруповано відповідно до функціональних особливостей вживання модальних дієслів. Пояснення теоретичного матеріалу проілюстровано рисунками і прикладами англійською й українською мовами та супроводжується комплексом практичних завдань для закріплення навичок вживання модальних дієслів.

Окремим розділом винесено додаткові завдання для повторення вивченого матеріалу. Для ґрунтовнішого усвідомлення студентами опрацьованого навчального матеріалу у додатках представлено таблиці, у яких узагальнено правила щодо функціональних особливостей вживання модальних дієслів.

На розсуд викладача методичні рекомендації можуть бути використані як доповнення до завдань у межах аудиторної роботи або запропоновані студентам для самостійного опрацювання.

ВСТУП

В англійській мові є група дієслів (*can, may, must, should, ought to*), які називаються модальними. Дієслова *have to, need (to)* теж можуть мати модальне значення. Модальні дієслова не вживаються самотійно, оскільки не виражають дії або стану. Вони виражають можливість виконати дію, вірогідність дії тощо. Відповідно, ці дієслова використовуються лише у сполученні з інфінітивом іншого дієслова без частки *to* (див. нижче у таблицю форм інфінітива). Витятками є дієслова *ought to, have to* дієслово *need*, яке може вживатись і з часткою *to*, і без неї.

➤ *I can help you.*

Я можу допомогти вам.

Без інфінітива іншого дієслова модальні дієслова вживаються лише тоді, коли інфінітив зрозумілий з контексту:

➤ *Can you do it? Yes, I can.*

Ви можете це зробити? Так, можу.

Модальні дієслова *can, may, have to* мають форми і теперішнього, і минулого часу (*could, might, had to*). Відтак, вони можуть, наприклад, виражати можливість виконання дії відносно минулого чи теперішнього часу.

➤ *I can speak English.*

Я вмію (можу) розмовляти англійською мовою.

➤ *My mother could speak five foreign languages.*

Моя мама могла (вміла) розмовляти п'ятьма іноземними мовами.

Модальні дієслова (*must, should, ought to, need (to)*), які мають лише одну форму, теж можуть вживатись стосовно минулого часу. Для цього з ними вживають інфінітив іншого дієслова у формі Perfect (див. у таблицю форм інфінітива).

Форми інфінітива

Форми інфінітива	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	—
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	—

Для вживання модальних дієслів стосовно майбутнього часу, як правило, використовують інфінітив у формі Indefinite.

➤ *I can help you.*

Я зможу допомогти вам.

Для акцентування уваги на процесі дії вживають інфінітив у формі Continuous.

➤ A: *Joe is a hard worker.*

A: Джо сумлінний працівник?

B: *Joe? You **must be joking**. He doesn't do anything.*

B: Джо? Ти, **напевне, жартуєш**. Він нічого не робить.

Заперечну та питальну форму модальні дієслова, як правило, утворюють без допоміжних дієслів.

➤ I **can't help** you.

Can you **help** me?

Детальніше **особливості вживання** модальних дієслів будуть розглянуті нижче відповідно до їх функціонального призначення.

UNIT 1

ЗДАТНІСТЬ / МОЖЛИВІСТЬ

Для вираження здатності або можливості виконати дію вживають такі дієслова, як **can, could, be able to / manage to**.

1. Здатність / можливість виконати дію стосовно теперішнього часу:

З цією метою використовують модальні дієслова **can** або **be able to**; однак, як правило, у цьому випадку вживають **can**:

- We **can see** the lake from our hotel.
Ми **можемо бачити** озеро з номера нашого готелю.
- **Can** you **speak** any foreign languages?
Ти (**вмієш розмовляти**) **розмовляєш** іноземними мовами?
- I **can see** you tomorrow if you like.
Якщо хочеш, я **можу зустрітись** з тобою завтра.
- The word 'dream' **can be** a noun or a verb.
Слово 'dream' **може вживатись** і як іменник, і як дієслово.
- I'm afraid I **can't come** to the party on Friday.
На жаль, я **не зможу прийти** на вечірку в п'ятницю.

2. Здатність / можливість виконувати дію стосовно минулого часу:

З цією метою використовуємо модальні дієслова **could** та **was able to / managed to**:

- We had a lovely room in the hotel. We **could see** the lake.
У нас був чудовий номер у готелі. Ми **могли бачити** озеро.
- My grandfather **could speak** five languages.
Моя бабуся **могла розмовляти** п'ятьма мовами.
- I was sitting at the back of the theatre and **could hear** nothing.
Я сидів на задньому ряду театру і **не зміг нічого почути**.

Різниця між **could** та **was able to / managed to**:

could	was able to / managed to
<p>вживаємо для вираження здатності/можливості виконувати дію у минулому загалом:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jack was an excellent tennis player when he was younger. He could beat anybody. (=he had the general ability to beat anybody) В юності Джек був прекрасним тенісним гравцем. Він міг перемогти будь-кого. (= він загалом був здатним перемогти будь-кого) <p>Як правило, could вживають з такими дієсловами, як see hear smell taste feel remember understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ She spoke in a very low voice, but I could understand what she said. Вона дуже тихо говорила, я не міг зрозуміти, що вона каже. 	<p>вживаємо для вираження здатності/можливості виконувати дію у минулому у конкретній ситуації:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jack and Andy played a match yesterday. Andy played well, but Jack was able to beat him.(= he was able to beat him this time) Джек та Енді вчора грали теніс. Енді грав добре, але Джеку вдалось виграти. (= йому вдалось виграти у конкретній грі)
<p>Проте, у заперечних реченнях couldn't (could not) вживають в обох випадках.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ My grandfather couldn't swim. Мій дідусь не вмів плавати. ➤ We looked for David everywhere, but we couldn't find him. Ми всюди шукали Девіда, але ніде не могли його знайти. ➤ Andy played well, but he couldn't beat Jack. Енді грав дуже добре, але йому не вдалось перемогти Джека. 	

3. Здатність / можливість виконувати дію у минулому з часами групи Perfect (див. різницю між Past Simple та Present Perfect):

З цією метою використовуємо такі дієслова, як **be able to, manage to**:

- *I **have managed to finish** the report.*
Мені **вдалось закінчити** доповідь.
- *I **have finally managed to give up** smoking.*
Нарешті я **зміг кинути** курити.

4. Для вираження можливості, яка була опущена чи невикористана у минулому вживають **could have (done) / might have (done)**:

- *I **might have gone** to drama school, but I chose history instead.*
Я **міг вступити** у драматичну школу, але натомість я вибрав історію.
- *Why did you stay at a hotel when you were in Paris? You **could have stayed** with Sarah.*
Чому ти зупинився у готелі, коли був у Парижі. Ти **міг зупинитись** у Сарі.
- *David was lucky. He **could have hurt** himself when he fell.*
Девіду повезло. Він **міг поранитись**, коли падав.

5. Здатність / можливість виконувати дію стосовно майбутнього часу:

З цією метою використовуємо такі дієслова, як

be able to для вираження можливості/здатності виконати дію у майбутньому	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>After you receive your password, you will be able to visit our new website.</i> Після того, як отримаєте пароль, Ви зможете відвідати наш новий сайт. ➤ <i>I will not be able to eat for free hours after the operation.</i> Я не зможу їсти протягом трьох годин після операції.
can для вираження можливості/здатності виконати дію у майбутньому, яка є частиною особистих планів	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>The dentist can see you on Friday.</i> Стоматолог зможе прийняти тебе у п'ятницю. ➤ <i>Can you meet me at the airport on Tuesday?</i> Зможеш зустріти мене в аеропорту у вівторок?

Завдання:

Виконати вправи з підручника*: Unit 31 (31.1, 31.2, 31.3)

1. Complete the sentences using can or (be) able to. Use can if possible; otherwise use (be) able to.

1. Gary has travelled a lot. He *can* speak five languages.
2. I haven't *been able to* sleep very well recently.
3. Nicole drive, but she doesn't have a car.
4. I used to stand on my head, but I can't do it any more.
5. I can't understand Mark. I've never understand him.
6. I can't see you on Friday, but I meet you on Saturday morning.
7. Ask Katherine about your problem. She might help you.

2. Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.

1. (something you used to be able to do)
I used to be able to sing well.
2. (something you used to be able to do)
I used
3. (something you would like to be able to do)
I'd
4. (something you have never been able to do)
I've

*You can find the textbook online at

https://dl.tntu.edu.ua/mods/core/file_manager/preview.php?file=books/Essential_Grammar_Book.pdf&pathext=books%2F&popup=0

3. Complete the sentences with can/can't/could/couldn't+ the following:

come hear eat run sleep wait

1. I'm afraid I *can't come* to your party next week.
2. When Dan was 16, he 100 metres in 11 seconds.
3. 'Are you in a hurry?' 'No, I've got plenty of time. I
4. I was feeling sick yesterday. I anything.
5. Can you speak a little louder? I you very well.
6. 'You look tired.' 'Yes, I last night.'

4. Complete the answers to the questions with was/were able to

1. A: Did everybody escape from the fire?
B: Yes, although the fire spread quickly, everybody *was able to escape*.
2. A: Did you finish your work this afternoon?
B: Yes, there was nobody to disturb me, so I
3. A: Did you have problems finding our house?
B: Not really. Your directions were good and we
4. A: Did the thief get away?
B: Yes. No-one realized what was happening and the thief

5. Complete the sentences using could, couldn't or managed to.

1. My grandfather travelled a lot. He *could* speak five languages.
2. I looked everywhere for the book, but I find it.
3. They didn't want to come with us at first, but we persuade them.
4. Laura had hurt her leg and walk very well.
5. I ran my first marathon recently. It was very hard, but I finish.
6. I looked very carefully and I see somebody in the distance.
7. I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first shop I went to didn't have any, but I get some in the next shop.
8. My grandmother loved music. She play the piano very well.
9. A girl fell into the river, but fortunately we pull her out.
10. I had forgotten to bring my camera, so I take any pictures.

UNIT 2

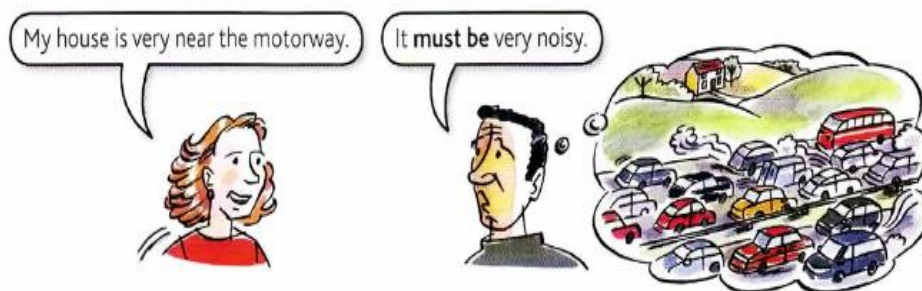
ПРИПУЩЕННЯ

Для вираження припущення вживаються такі модальні дієслова, як **must, can't, may, might, could**.

1. Припущення з відтінком впевненості

1.1 Для вираження припущення з відтінком впевненості використовують модальне дієслово **must** у стверджувальних реченнях та **can't** – у заперечних.

e.g.



- You've been travelling all day. You **must be tired**.
Ти весь день їздив. Ти, **напевне, втомився**.
- A: Joe is a hard worker.
A: Джо сумлінний працівник?
B: Joe? You **must be joking**. He doesn't do anything.
B: Джо? Ти, **напевне, жартуєш**. Він нічого не робить.
(у цьому випадку модальне дієслово **must** вжито з інфінітивом у формі Continuous для акцентування уваги на процесі дії)
- I'm sure Sally gave me her address. I **must have** it somewhere.
Я впевнена, що Салі дала мені свою адресу. Вона **мусить бути** десь тут.
- Louise **must get very bored** in her job. She does the same thing every day.
Луїзі, напевне, дуже нудно на роботі. Вона кожного дня робить одні й ті самі речі.
- They haven't lived here for very long. They **can't know** many people.
Вони дуже довго тут не жили. **Напевно**, вони **не знають** багатьох людей.
- A: Is that Marina at the door?
A: Це Марина біля дверей?
B: It **can't be** her, she's on holiday.
B: Це **не може бути** вона. Вона у відпустці.

1.2 Для вираження припущення з відтінком впевненості стосовно минулого часу використовують модальне дієслово **must + інфінітив у формі Perfect** у стверджувальних реченнях та **can't / couldn't + інфінітив у формі Perfect** – у заперечних.

e.g.



Martin and Lucy are standing at the door of their friends' house.

They have rung the doorbell twice, but nobody has answered. Lucy says:

They **must have gone out**.

- A: We used to live very near the motorway.
A: Колись ми жили біля магістралі.
B: Did you? It **must have been noisy**.

B: Та невіже? Напевне, було дуже шумно.

➤ A: I've lost one of my gloves.

A: Я загубив одну рукавицю.

B: You must have dropped it somewhere.

B: Напевно, вона десь випала.

➤ Sarah hasn't contacted me. She can't have got my message.

Сара не зв'язалась зі мною. Напевне, вона не отримала мого повідомлення.

➤ Tom walked into a wall. He can't have been looking where he was going.

Том вдарився об стіну. Він, напевно, не бачив, куди йшов.

➤ Jane walked past me without speaking. She couldn't have seen me.

Джейн пройшла повз мене, не сказавши ні слова. Напевне, вона не бачила мене.

1.3 Іноді для вираження припущення з відтінком впевненості також вживають модальні дієслова **should** та **ought to**:

➤ Helen has been studying hard for the exam, so she should pass. (= I expect her to pass)

Гелен старанно готувалась до екзамену, тому вона повинна його здати. (= Я сподіваюся, що воно здасть екзамен)

➤ There are plenty of hotels in the town. It shouldn't be hard to find a place to stay. (= I don't expect it to be hard)

У місті є безліч готелів. Не повинно бути складно знайти місце для ночівлі.

Завдання:

1. Put in must or can't.

- You've been travelling all day. You *must* be tired.
- That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.
- That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.
- I'm sure I gave you the key. You have it. Have you looked in your bag?
- I often see that woman walking along this street. She live near here.
- It rained every day during their holiday, so they have had a very nice time.
- Congratulations on passing your exam. You be very pleased.
- You got here very quickly. You have walked very fast.
- Bill and Sue always stay at luxury hotels, so they be short of money.

2. Complete each sentence with a verb (one or two words).

- I've lost one of my gloves. I *must have dropped* it somewhere.
- Their house is very near the motorway. It *must be* very noisy.
- Sarah knows a lot about films. She *must* to the cinema a lot.
- I left my bike outside the house last night and now it's gone. Somebody it.
- 'How old is Ted?' 'He's older than me. He *must* at least 40.'
- I didn't hear the phone ring. I *must* asleep.
- A: You're going on holiday soon. You *must* forward to it.
B: Yes, it will be really good to get away.
- The police have closed the road, so we have to go a different way. There *must* an accident.
- I'm sure you know this song. You *must* it before.
- There is a man walking behind us. He has been walking behind us for the last 20 minutes. He *must* us.

3. Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with **must have** and **can't have**.

- We went to their house and rang the doorbell, but nobody answered. (they / go out)
The must have gone out.

2. Sarah hasn't contacted me. (she / get / my message)
She can't have got me message.
3. The jacket you bought is very good quality. (it / very expensive)
.....
4. I haven't seen our neighbours for ages. (they / go away)
.....
5. I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night)
.....
6. Amy was in a very difficult situation when she lost her job. (it / easy for her)
.....
7. There was a man standing outside the cafe. (he / wait / for somebody)
.....
8. Rachel did the opposite of what I asked her to do. (she / understand / what I said)
.....
9. When I got back to my car, the door was unlocked. (I / forget / to lock it)
.....
10. I was woken up in the night by the noise next door. (my neighbours / have / a party)
.....
11. The tight was red, but the car didn't stop. (the driver / see / the red tight)
.....

2. Припущення з відтінком невпевненості

2.1 Для вираження припущення з відтінком невпевненості стосовно теперішнього часу вживають такі модальні дієслова, як **may, might, could**.

e.g. You are looking for Ben. Nobody is sure where he is, but you get some suggestions.



- *It **may be** true. або It **might be** true. (= perhaps it is true)*
***Можливо**, це правда.*
- *She **might know**. або She **may know**.*
***Можливо**, вона знає.*
- *It **may not be** true. (= perhaps it isn't true)*
***Можливо**, це неправда.*
- *She **might not work** here any more. (=perhaps she doesn't work here)*
***Можливо**, вона тут більше не працює.*
- *It's a strange story, but it **could be** true. (= it is possible that it's true)*
*Це дивна історія, але, **можливо**, це і правда.*

2.2 Для вираження припущення з відтінком невпевненості стосовно минулого часу вживають такі модальні дієслова, як **may, might, could + інфінітив у формі Perfect**.

- *A: I wonder why Kate didn't answer her phone.*
*B: She **may have been asleep**. (=perhaps she was asleep)*
A: Мені цікаво, чому Кейт не брала трубку.

B: Можливо, вона спала.

➤ A: Why wasn't Amy at the meeting yesterday?

B: She might not have known about it. (=perhaps she didn't know)

A: Чому не було Емі вчора на зустрічі?

B: Можливо, вона не знала про неї.

➤ A: I wonder why David was in such a bad mood yesterday.

B: He may not have been feeling well. (= perhaps he wasn't feeling well)

A: Цікаво, чому у Девіда вчора був такий поганий настрій?

B: Можливо, він себе погано почував.

➤ A: I can't find my phone anywhere.

B: You might have left it at work. (=perhaps you left it at work)

A: Я не можу знайти ніде свій телефон.

B: Мабуть, ти залишив його на роботі.

or You could have left your phone at work. (= it's possible that you left it there)

Можливо, ти залишив його на роботі.

2.3 Зверніть увагу, що **may, might, could** можуть вживатись для вираження припущення з відтінком невпевненості щодо теперішнього і минулого часу (немає значення, яке саме модальне дієслово використовувати). Однак, є різниці між **may not / might not** та **could not**.

Порівняйте:

➤ Sarah couldn't have got my message. Otherwise she would have replied. (= it is not possible that she got my message)

➤ Сара, напевне, не отримала повідомлення. Інакше / В іншому випадку вона б відповіла. (= мабуть, вона його точно не отримала)

➤ I wonder why Sarah hasn't replied to my message. I suppose she might not have got it. (= it's possible that she didn't get it - so perhaps she did, perhaps she didn't)

Цікаво, чому Сара не відповіла на повідомлення. Я думаю, можливо, вона його не отримала. (= можливо отримала, а можливо не отримала)

2.4 Для вираження припущення з відтінком невпевненості стосовно майбутнього часу вживають такі модальні дієслова, як **may** або **might**.

➤ I haven't decided yet where to go on holiday. I may go to Ireland. (=perhaps I will go there)

Я ще не вирішила, куди поїхати у відпустку. Можливо, поїду в Ірландію.

➤ Take an umbrella with you. It might rain later. (= perhaps it will rain)

Візьміть з собою парасольку. Можливо, пізніше буде падати дощ.

➤ The bus isn't always on time. We might have to wait a few minutes. (=perhaps we will have to wait)

Автобус не завжди приїжджає вчасно. Можливо, на треба буде кілька хвилин почекати.

➤ Amy may not go out tonight. She isn't feeling well. (=perhaps she will not go out)

Амі, можливо, сьогодні ввечері нікуди не піде. Вона себе погано почуває.

➤ There might not be enough time to discuss everything at the meeting. (=perhaps there will not be enough time)

Можливо, на зустрічі не буде достатньо часу, щоб все обговорити.

Порівняйте **will** (Future Simple) та **may/might**:

➤ I'll be late this evening. (for sure)

Я запізнюсь сьогодні ввечері.

➤ I may/might be late this evening. (possible)

Можливо, я запізнюсь сьогодні ввечері.

Порівняйте **will be -ing** (Future Continuous) та **may/might be -ing**:

- *Don't phone at 8.30. I'll be watching the football on television.*
Не дзвони мені о 8.30. Я буду дивитись по телевізору футбол.
- *Don't phone at 8.30. I might be watching (or I may be watching) the football on TV. (=perhaps I'll be watching it)*
Не дзвони мені о 8.30. Можливо, я буду дивитися по телевізору футбол.

2.5 May/might be -ing можуть вживатися для вираження можливої запланованої дії. Порівняйте **Present Continuous** та **may/might be -ing**:

- *I'm going to Ireland in July. (for sure)*
Я їду у липні в Ірландію.
- *I might be going (or I may be going) to Ireland soon. (possible)*
Можливо, я скоро поїду в Ірландію.

Завдання:

Виконати вправи з підручника*: Unit 30

4. Write these sentences in a different way using may or might.

1. Perhaps Helen is in her office. *She might be in her office.*
2. Perhaps Helen is busy.
3. Perhaps she is working.
4. Perhaps she wants to be alone.
5. Perhaps she was ill yesterday.
6. Perhaps she went home early.
7. Perhaps she had to go home early.
8. Perhaps she was working yesterday.

In sentences 5-6 use **might not**.

9. Perhaps she doesn't want to see me.
10. Perhaps she isn't working today.
11. Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday.

5. Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form.

1. 'Where's Ben?' 'I'm not sure. He might be having lunch.'
2. 'Who is that man with Anna?' 'I'm not sure. It might her brother.'
3. A: Who was the man we saw with Anna yesterday?
B: I'm not sure. It may her brother.
4. A: What are those people doing by the side of the road?
B: I don't know. I suppose they might for a bus.
5. 'Is Sarah here?' 'I can't see her. She may not yet.'

6. Read the situation and make sentences from the words in brackets. Use may or might.

1. I can't find Jeff anywhere. I wonder where he is.
a. (he / go / shopping) *He might have gone shopping.*
b. (he / play / tennis) *He might be playing tennis.*
2. I'm looking for Sophie. Do you know where she is?
a. (she / watch / TV)
b. (she / go / out)
3. I can't find my umbrella. Have you seen it?
a. (it / be / in the car)
b. (you / leave / in the restaurant)
4. Why didn't Dan answer the doorbell? I'm sure he was at home at the time.
a. (he / go / to bed early)
b. (he / not / hear / the doorbell)
c. (he / be / in the shower)

*You can find the textbook online at

https://dl.tntu.edu.ua/mods/core/file_manager/preview.php?file=books/Essential_Grammar_Book.pdf&pathext=books%2F&popup=0

7. Complete the sentences using *might not have ...* or *couldn't have ...*

- A: Do you think Sarah got the message I sent her?
B: No, she would have replied. *She couldn't have got it.*
- A: I was surprised Amy wasn't at the meeting. Perhaps she didn't know about it.
B: That's possible. *She might not have known about it.*
- A: I wonder why they haven't replied to the email I sent. Do you think they received it?
B: Maybe not. They
- A: I wonder how the fire started. Was it an accident?
B: No, the police say it
- A: Mike says he needs to see you. He tried to find you yesterday.
B: Well, he very hard. I was in my office all day.
- A: The man you spoke to – are you sure he was American?
B: No, I'm not sure. He

8. Write sentences with *may / might*.

- Where are you going for your holidays? (to Ireland???)
I haven't decided yet. *I may go to Ireland.*
- What sort of car are you going to buy? (a Honda???)
I'm not sure yet. I
- When is Tom coming to see us? (on Saturday???)
He hasn't said yet.
- Where are you going to hang that picture? (in the dining room???)
I haven't made up my mind yet.
- What is Tanya going to do when she leaves school? (go to university???)
She's still thinking about it.

9. Complete the sentences using *might* + the following:

bite break need rain slip wake

- Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It *might rain* later.
- Don't make too much noise. You the baby.
- Be careful of that dog. It you.
- Don't throw that letter away. We it later.
- Be careful. The footpath is very icy. You
- Don't let the children play in this room. They something.

10. Complete the sentences. Use *may/might be able to* or *may/might have to* + one of the following:

fix help leave meet sell work

- Tell me about your problem. I *might be able to help* you.
- I'm not free this evening, but I you tomorrow.
- I don't know if I'll be free on Sunday. I
- I can come to the meeting, but I before the end.
- I'm short of money. I want to keep my car, but it.
- A: There's something wrong with my bike.
B: Let me have a look. it.


11. Write sentences with *might not*:

- I'm not sure that Liz will come to the party.
Liz might not come to the party.
- I'm not sure that I'll go out this evening.
I
- I'm not sure that we'll be able to get tickets for the game.
We
- I'm not sure that Sam will be able to go out with us tonight.
.....

UNIT 3

ВІРОГІДНІСТЬ

З метою вираження вірогідності/ймовірності дії чи ситуації у теперішньому чи майбутньому вживають такі модальні дієслова, як **can, could**, у минулому – лише **could**:

	<p>➤ A: What shall we do tonight? B: We could go to the cinema. A: Що будемо робити сьогодні ввечері? B: Можемо піти в кіно.</p> <p>➤ A: When you go to Paris next month, you could stay with Sarah. B: Yes, I suppose I could. A: Коли наступного разу поїдеш у Париж, можеж зупинитись у Сарі. B: Так, думаю, що зможу.</p>
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- It **can be very cold** in New York in January.
У Нью-Йорку у січні **може бути дуже холодно**.
- Bad weather **can cause** flight delays.
Погані погодні умови **можуть стати** причиною затримки рейсів.
- People **can be very cruel**.
Люди **можуть бути дуже жорстокими**.
- Teachers **could be very strict** at my old school.
У моїй старій школі вчителі **могли бути дуже строгими**.

У науковому та офіційно-діловому стилях мовлення у цьому випадку вживають **may**:

- Over-prescribing of antibiotics **may lead** to the rapid development of resistant strains.
Надмірне призначення антибіотиків може призвести до швидкого розвитку резистентних штамів.
- This rash **may be** a symptom of something more serious.
Ця висипка може бути симптомом чогось значно серйознішого.
- There **may be** life on Mars.
На Марсі може існувати життя.

!!! Зверніть увагу на різницю між **can (вираження вірогідності) та **may / might** (вираження припущення з відтінком невпевненості):**

- It **can snow** a lot here in winter. (It's possible for it to snow in general.)
Тут взимку може часто падати сніг.
- It **may snow** this weekend. (Perhaps it will snow this weekend.)
Можливо, цього тижня буде падати сніг.

МАЛОВІРОГІДНІСТЬ

<p>Could для вираження дії, яка є можливою, але маловірогідною або, яка могла відбутись, але не відбулась.</p>	<p>➤ We could give up our jobs and live on a desert island. Ми можемо звільнитись з роботи і жити на безлюдному острові.</p> <p>➤ I'm so tired. I could sleep for a week. (now) Я такий втомлений, що можу проспати тиждень.</p> <p>➤ I was so tired, I could have slept for a week. (past) Я був такий втомлений, що міг би проспати тиждень.</p>
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Завдання:**1. Answer the questions with a suggestion. Use *could*.**

1. Where shall we go for our holidays? (to Scotland) *We could go to Scotland.*
2. What shall we have for dinner tonight? (fish) We
3. When shall I phone Vicky? (now) You
4. What shall I give Ann for her birthday? (a book)
5. Where shall we hang this picture? (in the kitchen)

2. In some of these sentences, you need *could* (*not can*). Change the sentences where necessary.

1. The story can be true but I don't think it is. *could be true*
2. It's a nice day. We can go for a walk. *Ok*
3. I'm so angry with him. I can kill him!
4. If you're hungry, we can have dinner now.
5. It's so nice here. I can stay here all day, but unfortunately I have to go.
6. A: Where's my bag. Have you seen it?
B: No, but it can be in the car.
7. Peter is a keen musician. He plays the flute and he can also play the piano.
8. A: I need to borrow a camera.
B: You can borrow mine.
9. Be careful climbing that tree. You can fall.

3. Complete the sentences. Use *could* or *could have* + a suitable verb.

1. A: What shall we do this evening?
B: I don't mind. We could *go* to the cinema.
2. A: I spent a very boring evening at home yesterday.
B: Why did you stay at home? You out with us.
3. A: Have you seen this job advertised in the paper? You for it.
B: What sort of job? Show me the advertisement.
4. A: How was your exam? Was it difficult?
B: It wasn't so bad. It worse.
5. A: I got very wet walking home in the rain last night.
B: Why did you walk? You a taxi.
6. A: Where shall we meet tomorrow?
B: Well, I to your house if you like.

4. Complete the sentences. Use *couldn't* or *couldn't have* + these verbs (in the correct form):

be be come find get live wear

1. I *couldn't live* in a big city. I'd hate it.
2. We had a really good holiday. It *couldn't have been* better.
3. I that hat. I'd look silly and people would laugh at me.
4. We managed to find the restaurant you recommended, but we it without the map that you drew for us.
5. Paul has to get up at 4 o'clock every morning. I don't know how he does it. I up at that time every day.
6. The staff at the hotel was really nice when we stayed there last summer. They more helpful.

7. A: I tried to phone you last week. We had a party and I wanted to invite you.
 B: That was nice of you, but I anyway. I was away all last week.

5. Underline the correct form.

1. She *can/could* be Italian because of her accent.
2. That *may/must* be John's calculator but I'm not sure.
3. There's still no answer so they *must/can't* be out for the evening.
4. You never know, it *can/could* be sunny tomorrow.
5. That information *can/might* be correct but I'm going to check on the Internet.
6. The Loch Ness monster *may/can't* exist. It's impossible.
7. I *can't/might* go to the football match but I don't know yet.
8. This *must/could* be the right answer – I'm certain.
9. It *can/might* be difficult to get a job without a good education.
10. He's been working on the book 14 hours a day for a month. He *could/must* be exhausted.
11. He *can't/may* be from Austria. He doesn't speak German.

UNIT 4

НЕОБХІДНІСТЬ / ОБОВ'ЯЗКОВІСТЬ

1. Для вираження необхідності / обов'язковості виконання дії використовують такі модальні дієслова, як **must** та **have to**.

Must

вживається для вираження необхідності / обов'язковості виконання дії, якщо ця дія є необхідною або обов'язковою з точки зору того, хто говорить; тобто ти повинен це зробити, тому що, на мою думку, це необхідно:

- *She's a really nice person. You **must meet** her.*
Вона справді дуже гарна людина. Ти **мусиш** з нею зустрітись.
*I haven't phoned Ann for ages. I **must phone** her tonight.*
Я не дзвонив Ані сто років. Сьогодні ввечері **обов'язково зателефоную** до неї.

Have to

вживається для необхідності / обов'язковості виконання дії, якщо ця дія необхідною або обов'язковою відповідно до правил, норм, ситуації тощо; тобто, ти повинен це зробити, тому що так заведено або так треба згідно з встановленими нормами тощо:

- *You can't turn right here. You **have to turn** left. (because of the traffic system)*
Ти не можеш тут повернути праворуч. Ти **повинен** повернути ліворуч.
*My eyesight isn't very good. I **have to wear** glasses for reading.*
У мене не дуже добрий зір. Я мушу носити окуляри для читання.
*I **have to work** from 8.30 to 5.30 every day. (a fact, not an opinion)*
Я мушу працювати кожного дня з 8.30 до 5.30.
*Jane **has to travel** a lot for her work.*
У Джейн така робота, що вона **мусить** багато **подорожувати**.

Порівняйте:

*I **must get up** early tomorrow. There are a lot of things I want to do.*
Я мушу завтра рано встати. Я хочу зробити багато справ.

*I **have to get up** early tomorrow. I'm going to Lviv and my train leaves at 7.30.*
Я мушу завтра рано встати. Я їду у Лондон і мій поїзд відправляється о 7.30.

Примітка: Якщо вагаєтесь, то краще вживайте **have to**.

2. Зверніть увагу, що **must** вживають лише для вираження необхідності / обов'язковості виконання дії стосовно теперішнього або майбутнього. Якщо мова йде про минулий час, то використовують відповідну форму **have to**, а саме: **had to/have had to**:

- *I **had to go** to hospital. (Past Simple)*
Я мусів лягти у лікарню.
➤ *Have you ever **had to go** to hospital. (Present Perfect)*
Ти коли-небудь мусів лежати у лікарні?

3. Питальна та заперечна форма **have to** утворюється за допомогою допоміжних дієслів **do/does/did**:

- *What **do I have to do to get** a new driving licence? (not What have I to do?)*
Що я повинен зробити, щоб отримати водійські права?
➤ *Karen **doesn't have to work** Saturdays. (not Karen hasn't to)*

Карен не мусить працювати по суботах.

- Why **did** you **have to leave** early?

Чому ти мусів піти раніше?

4. Також можливі такі форми, як **I'll have to ...**, **I'm going to have to ...**, and **I might / I may have to ...** :

- They can't fix my computer, so **I'll have to buy** a new one. or **I'm going to have to buy** a new one.

Вони не можуть відремонтувати мій комп'ютер, тому я змушений купити новий. / Я **збираюсь купити** новий.

- Tom **might have to work** late tomorrow. or Tom **may have to work** late tomorrow. (=it's possible that he will have to)

Можливо, Том **буде змушений працювати** завтра допізна.

ЗАБОРОНА / НЕОБОВ'ЯЗКОВІСТЬ

Для вираження заборони / не обов'язковості виконання дії використовують такі модальні дієслова, як **mustn't**, **don't have to**, **needn't**, **needn't have (done)**:

mustn't do something = необхідно, щоб ти цього не робив, тому не роби цього	don't have to do something needn't do something / don't need to do something = тобі не потрібно цього роботи, але якщо хочеш, то роби	needn't have done something = тобі не потрібно було цього робити
<p>➤ You mustn't keep this a secret. You mustn't tell anyone. (= don't tell anyone) Ти мусиш тримати це в секреті. Ти не повинен нікому розказувати. (= нікому не розказуй)</p> <p>➤ I promised I would be on time. I mustn't be late. (= I must be on time) Я пообіцяв, що буду вчасно. Я не можу запізнитись. (= я мушу прийти вчасно)</p>	<p>➤ We've got plenty of time. We needn't hurry. (=it is not necessary to hurry) У нас купа часу. Нам не потрібно поспішати.</p> <p>➤ Joe can stay here. He needn't come with us. (=it is not necessary for him to come) Джо може залишитись тут. Йому не потрібно йти з нами. (= немає необхідності йому йти з нами)</p>	<div> <p>Hello, can I reserve a table for two, please?</p> <p>later</p> <p>We needn't have reserved a table.</p> </div> <p>Paul and Sue decided to go to a restaurant. They reserved a table. But the restaurant was almost empty. So they needn't have reserved a table.</p> <p>They needn't have reserved a table. = They reserved a table, but this was not necessary. Їм не потрібно було резервувати стіл. = Вони зарезервували стіл, але не було такої необхідності.</p>

Порівняйте **needn't (do)** та **needn't have (done)**:

- Everything will be OK. You **needn't** worry. (it is not necessary)

Все буде добре. Тобі **не потрібно хвилюватись**. (немає потреби)

- Everything was OK. You **needn't have worried**. (you worried, but it was not necessary)

Все було добре. Тобі **не потрібно було хвилюватись**. (ти хвилювався, але не було чого хвилюватись)

Порівняйте **needn't have (done)** та **didn't need to (do)**:

He needn't have done something = він зробив це, але тепер він знає, що цього не потрібно було робити:

- Why did he get up at 5 o'clock? He **needn't have got up** so early. He could have stayed in bed longer.

Чому він встав о 5 год.? Йому **не потрібно було вставати** так рано. Він міг поспати довше.

He didn't need to do something = цього не потрібно було робити і немає значення, чи він зробив це чи ні:

- He didn't need to get up early, so he didn't.
Йому не потрібно було рано вставати, тому він і не вставав.
- He didn't need to get up early, but it was a beautiful morning, so he did.
Йому не потрібно було рано вставати, але був чудовий ранок, тому він встав.

У цих двох прикладах можна використовувати вираз **He didn't have to**

Завдання:

Виконати вправи з підручника*: Unit 32, 34

1. Complete the sentences using have to / has to / had to.

1. Bill starts work at 5 a.m. He *has to get up* at four. (he / get up)
2. 'I broke my arm last week.' 'Did you *have to go* to hospital?' (you / go)
3. There was a lot of noise from the street. the window. (we / close)
4. Karen can't stay for the whole meeting. early. (she / leave)
5. How old to drive in your country? (you / be)
6. I don't have much time. soon. (I / go)
7. How is Paul enjoying his new job? a lot? (he / travel)
8. 'I'm afraid I can't stay long.' 'What time?' (you / go)
9. 'The bus was late again.' 'How long?' (you / wait)
10. There was nobody to help me. I everything by myself. (I / do)

2. Complete these sentences with *must* or *have to* (in the correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only *have to* is possible.

1. It's later than I thought. I *must* go now.
2. Jack left before the end of the meeting. He go home early.
3. In Britain many children wear uniform when they go to school.
4. When you come to London again, you come and see us.
5. Last night Don became ill suddenly. We call a doctor.
6. You really Work harder if you want to pass the examination.
7. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I work late.
8. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I work late.
9. Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he work at weekends.
10. Carolina may go away next week.
11. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We take it to a garage.
12. Julia wears glasses. She wear glasses since she was very young.

3. Complete the sentences using have to+ the verbs in the list. Some sentences are positive (I have to ... etc.) and some are negative (I don't have to ... etc.):

ask do drive get up go make make pay show

1. I'm not working tomorrow, so I *don't have to get up* early.
2. Steve didn't know how to turn off the computer, so I *had to show* him.
3. Excuse me a moment – I a phone call. I won't be long.
4. I'm not too busy. I have a few things to do, but I them now.
5. I couldn't find the street I wanted. I somebody for directions.
6. The car park is free. You to park your car there.
7. A man was injured in the accident, but he to hospital because it wasn't serious.
8. Jane has a senior position in the company. She important decisions.
9. When Patrick starts his new job next month, he 50 miles to work every day.

*You can find the textbook online at

https://dl.tntu.edu.ua/mods/_core/file_manager/preview.php?file=books/Essential_Grammar_Book.pdf&pathext=books%2F&popup=0

4. In some of these sentences, *must* is wrong or unnatural. Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. It's later than I thought. I must go Ok
2. I must work every day from 8.30 to 5.30. I have to work.
3. You must come and see us again soon.
4. Tom can't meet us tomorrow. He must work.
5. I must work late yesterday evening.
6. I must get up early tomorrow. I have a lot to do.
7. Julia wears glasses. She must wear glasses since she was very young.

5. Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

1. I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You *mustn't* tell anyone.
2. Richard wear a suit to work, but he usually does.
3. I can sleep late tomorrow morning because I go to work.
4. Whatever you do, you touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
5. There's a lift in the building, so we climb the stairs.
6. You forget what I told you. It's very important.
7. Silvia get up early, but she usually does.
8. Don't make so much noise. We wake the children.
9. I eat too much. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
10. You be a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.

6. Which is correct?

1. We haven't got much time. We must / *mustn't* hurry. (*must is correct*)
2. We've got plenty of time. We *mustn't* / don't need to hurry.
3. I have to talk to Gary. I must / *mustn't* remember to call him.
4. I have to talk to Gary. I *mustn't* / needn't forget to call him.
5. There's plenty of time for you to make up your mind. You *mustn't* / don't need to decide now.
6. We *needn't* / *mustn't* wash these tomatoes. They've already been washed.
7. This is a valuable book. You must / needn't take good care of it and you *mustn't* / don't need to lose it.
8. A: What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?
B: Well, it *mustn't* / needn't be big- that's not so important. But it must / *mustn't* have a nice garden – that's essential.

7. Complete the sentences. Use *needn't*+ one of these verbs:

ask come explain leave walk

1. We've got plenty of time. We *needn't* leave yet.
2. I can manage the shopping alone. You with me.
3. We all the way home. We can get a taxi.
4. Just help yourself if you'd like more to eat. You first.
5. I understand the situation perfectly. You further.

8. Write two sentences for each situation. Use *needn't have* in the first sentence and *could have* in the second (as in the example).

1. Why did you rush? Why didn't you take your time?
You needn't have rushed. You could have taken your time.
2. Why did you walk home? Why didn't you take a taxi?

.....

3. Why did you stay at a hotel? Why didn't you stay with us?

.....

4. Why did she phone me in the middle of the night? Why didn't she wait until the morning?

.....

5. Why did you shout at me? Why weren't you more patient?

6. Why did you leave without saying anything? Why didn't you say goodbye to me?

9. Correct the sentences where necessary.

1. We have plenty of time. We don't need hurry.
2. You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anybody else.
3. I'll be all right. You needn't to worry about me.
4. You mustn't wait for me. You go on and I'll join you later.
5. You don't need to keep these emails. You can delete them...
6. I needn't have gone out, so I stayed at home.

*We don't need to hurry.
Ok.*

UNIT 5

ПОРАДА

Для вираження поради використовують такі модальні дієслова, як **should / ought to, had better, It's time**:

1. You **should do something** = на мою думку, так робити правильно / добре

- *You look tired. You should go to bed.*
Ти виглядаєш втомленим. Тобі потрібно лягти поспати.
- *The government should do more to improve education.*
Уряду потрібно робити більше для того, щоб модернізувати систему освіти.
- *"Should we invite Stephanie to the party?" "Yes, I think we should."*
Чи потрібно нам запрошувати Стефанію на вечірку? – Я думаю, що потрібно.
- *I think the government should do more to improve education.*
Я думаю, що уряду потрібно робити більше для того, щоб модернізувати систему освіти.
- *I don't think you should work so hard.*
Я не думаю, що тобі потрібно так важко працювати.
- *"Do you think I should apply for this job?" "Yes, I think you should."*
Як ти думаєш, мені потрібно подавати заяву на цю посаду? – Думаю, що потрібно.

2. You **shouldn't do something** = на мою думку, так робити неправильно / недобре:

- *You shouldn't believe everything you read in the newspapers.*
Не треба вірити всьому, що пишуть у газетах.

Should do something також вживають для акцентування уваги на правильності чи необхідності виконання дії:

- *That man on the motorbike should be wearing a helmet.*
Чоловіку на мотоциклі потрібно носити шолом.
- *Where's Tina? She should be here by now. (=she isn't here yet, and this is not normal)*
Де Тіна? Вона вже повинна бути тут.



Порівняйте **should** з **must / have to**:

- *You should apologise.* (=було б добре це зробити)
Тобі потрібно вибачитись.
- *You must apologise / You have to apologise.* (=в тебе немає вибору)
Ти повинен вибачитись.

3. You **should have done something** = ти не зробив цього, а треба було це зробити:

- *You missed a great party last night. You should have come. Why didn't you?*
(= you didn't come, but it would have been good to come)
Ти пропустив чудову вечірку минулої ночі. Тобі треба було прийти. Чому ти не прийшов?
- *I wonder why they're so late. They should have got here long ago.*
Цікаво, чому вони так запізнюються. Вони мали б вже давно прийти.

4. You **shouldn't have done something** = ти зробив це, а не треба було цього робити:

- *I'm feeling sick. I shouldn't have eaten so much.* (= I ate too much)
Мені погано. Не треба було так багато їсти.
- *She shouldn't have been listening to our conversation. It was private.* (= she was listening)
Їй не потрібно було підслуховувати нашу розмову. Це особисте.

Порівняйте **should (do)** та **should have (done)**:

- *You look tired. You should go to bed now.*
Ти виглядаєш втомленим. Тобі треба лягти поспати.
- *You went to bed very late last night. You should have gone to bed earlier.*
Минулої ночі ти дуже пізно ліг спати. Тобі потрібно було лягти спати раніше.

5. У всіх вищевказаних прикладах можна використовувати **ought to** замість **should**:

- *Do you think I ought to apply for this job?* (= Do you think I should apply ... ?)
Як ти думаєш, мені потрібно подавати заяву на цю посаду?
- *Jack ought not to go to bed so late.* (= Jack shouldn't go ...)
Джеку не треба було лягати спати так пізно.
- *It was a great party last night. You ought to have come.*
Минулої ночі була чудова вечірка. Тобі треба було ніти.

6. I'd better do something = мені краще це зробити, бо якщо я цього не зроблю, то матиму проблеми:

- *I have to meet Amy in ten minutes. I'd better go now or I'll be late.*
Я повинен зустрітись з Анною через 10 хв. Мені краще вийти зараз, а то я запізнюсь.
- *"Shall I take an umbrella?" "Yes, you'd better. It might rain."*
Мені брати парасоль? – Так, краще візьми. Можливо, буде падати дощ.
- *We'd better stop for petrol soon. The tank is almost empty.*
Нам краще зупинитись на заправці. Бак майже пустий.
- *You'd better be on time.*
Тобі краще прийти вчасно.

Заперечна форма – **I'd better not** (= **I had better not**):

- *"The jacket looks good on you. Are you going to buy it?" "I'd better not. It's too expensive."*
Цей жакет добре на тобі сидить. Ти збираєшся його купити? – Краще не буду. Він занадто дорогий.
- *You don't look very well. You'd better not go out tonight.*

Порівняйте **had better** та **should**: значення **had better** деякою мірою подібне до значення **should**, але не зовсім. **Had better** вживають лише у конкретних випадках. Натомість, **should** вживають у будь-яких ситуаціях для вираження поради:

- *It's late. You'd better go. / You should go.*
Вже пізно. Тобі вже краще йти. (мова йде про конкретний випадок)
- *You're always at home. You should go out more often.*
Ти постійно сидиш вдома. Тобі треба частіше кудись виходити. (мова йде про постійну звичку)

Крім цього, **had better** вживають у випадках, в яких, якщо “цього” не зробити, то виникнуть проблеми. **Should** означає лише, що потрібно вчинити саме так, бо це правильно/добре. Порівняйте:

- *It's a great film. You should go and see it.* (but no problem if you don't)
Чудовий фільм. Тобі треба піти і подивитись. (але якщо не подивишся, нічого страшного)
- *The film starts at 8.30. You'd better go now or you'll be late.*
Фільм починається о 8.30. Тобі краще вже йти, а то запізнишся.

7. It's time (for somebody) to do something:

- *It's time to go home. / It's time for us to go home.*
Час йти додому. / Нам вже час йти додому.

8. It's time somebody did something – пора вже щось робити = вже слід було це зробити або почати, принаймні, щось робити. Як правило, вживають для висловлення критики чи скарг:

- *He's very selfish. It's time he realized that he isn't the most important person in the world.*
Він дуже самовпевнений. Йому пора усвідомити, що він не найважливіша людина в світі.

Також можна вживати вираз **It's about time ...**. Цей вираз підсилює критику:

- *Jack is a great talker. But it's about time he did something instead of just talking.*
Джек прекрасно говорить. Але йому вже давно пора щось робити замість того, щоб просто говорити.

!!! Зверніть увагу, що у виразі **it's time somebody did something** дієслово **did** вжито у минулому часі, але вживається для вираження дії стосовно теперішнього або майбутнього.

- *This situation can't continue. It's time you did something about it.*
Ця ситуація не може продовжуватись. Пора тобі вже щось робити.

Завдання:

Виконати вправи з підручника*: Unit 33

1. For each situation, write a sentence with **should or shouldn't** + one of the following:

go away for a few days

put some pictures on the walls

look for another job

go to bed so late

take a photo

use her car so much

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Anna needs a change. | <i>She should go away for a few days.</i> |
| 2. Your salary is very low. | <i>You</i> |
| 3. Jack always finds it hard to get up. | <i>He</i> |
| 4. What a beautiful view! | <i>You</i> |
| 5. Sue drives everywhere. She never walks. | <i>She</i> |
| 6. Dan's room isn't very interesting. | |

2. Read the situations and write sentences with **I think / I don't think ... should**

1. Joe and Catherine are planning to get married. You think it's a bad idea.
I don't think they should get married.
2. Jane has a bad cold, but plans to go out tonight. You don't think this is a good idea. You say to her:
3. Peter needs a job. He's just seen an advert for a job which you think would be ideal for him, but he's not sure whether to apply or not. You say to him:
.....

*You can find the textbook online at

https://dl.tntu.edu.ua/mods/_core/file_manager/preview.php?file=books/Essential_Grammar_Book.pdf&pathext=books%2F&popup=0

4. The government wants to increase taxes, but you don't think this is a good idea.
.....

3. Complete the sentences with *should (have)* + the verb in brackets.

1. Helen *should pass* the exam. She's been studying very hard. (pass)
2. You missed a great party last night. *You should have come* (come)
3. We don't see you enough. You and see us more often. (come)
4. I'm in a difficult position. What do you think I now? (do)
5. I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice. I what you said. (do)
6. We lost the game yesterday, but we We were the better team. (win)
7. Tanya has a tennis match against Jane tomorrow. Jane – she's much better than Tanya. (win)
8. 'Is Joe here yet?' 'Not yet, but he here soon.' (be)
9. We went the wrong way and got lost. We right, not left. (turn)

4. Read the situations and write sentences with *should/shouldn't*. Some of the sentences are past and some are present.

1. I'm feeling sick. I ate too much.
I shouldn't have eaten so much.
2. That man on the motorbike isn't wearing a helmet. That's dangerous.
He should be wearing a helmet.
3. When we got to the restaurant, there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one.
We
4. The notice says that the shop is open every day from 8.30. It is 9 o'clock now, but the shop isn't open yet.
5. The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Kate is doing 50.
She
6. Laura told me her address, but I didn't write it down. Now I can't remember the house number.
I
7. I was driving behind another car. Suddenly, the driver in front stopped without warning and I drove into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault. The driver in front
8. I walked into a wall. I was looking behind me. I wasn't looking where I was going.
.....

5. Write a sentence (beginning in the way shown) that means the same as the first sentence.

1. 'I think it would be a good idea to see a specialist,' the doctor said to me.
The doctor recommended that *I should see a specialist.*
2. 'You really must stay a little longer,' she said to me.
She insisted that I
3. 'Why don't you visit the museum after lunch?' I said to them.
I suggested that
4. 'You must pay the rent by Friday,' the landlord said to us.
The landlord demanded that
5. 'Why don't we go away for a few days?' Jack said to me.
Jack suggested that

6. Are these sentences right or wrong?

1. a. Tom suggested that I should look for another job. *Ok*
b. Tom suggested that I look for another job.
c. Tom suggested that I looked for another job.
d. Tom suggested me to look for another job.
2. a. Where do you suggest I go for my holiday?
b. Where do you suggest me to go for my holiday?
c. Where do you suggest I should go for my holiday?

7. Complete the sentences using *should* + the following:

ask be leave listen say worry

1. It's strange that he *should be* late. He's usually on time.
2. It's funny that you that. I was going to say the same thing.
3. It's only natural that parents about their children.
4. Isn't it typical of Joe that he without saying goodbye to anybody?
5. I was surprised that they me for advice. What advice could I give them?
6. I'm going to give you all some essential information, so it's important that everybody very carefully.

8. Complete the sentences using *I should* + the following:

get phone keep wait

1. 'Shall I leave now?' 'No, *I should wait* a bit.'
2. 'Shall I throw these things away?' 'No, them. You may need them.'
3. 'Shall I go and see Paul?' 'Yes, but him first.'
4. 'Is it worth getting this TV repaired?' 'No, a new one.'

9. Rewrite these sentences using *must*, *mustn't*, *should*, *shouldn't*, *have to* or *don't have to*.

1. Parking in this street is prohibited.
You mustn't park in this street.
2. It's not a good idea to swim immediately after a meal.
.....
3. (doctor to patient) It's really important to take this medicine three times a day.
.....
4. Is it necessary for me to do this exercise?
.....
5. It's Saturday tomorrow, so it's not necessary for me to get up early.
.....
6. It's a good idea to listen to the weather forecast before you hill walking.
.....
7. I can recommend this book to you – I think you would like it a lot.
.....
8. It's a good idea to have a medical check-up every two years.
.....
9. It's very important not to drink the water there. It will make you ill.
.....
10. Is it really necessary for us to finish the work today?
.....
11. Did the teacher tell you see him tomorrow?
.....

10. Read the situations and write sentences with *had better* or *had better not*. Use the words in brackets.

1. You're going out for a walk with Tom. It looks as if it might rain. You say to Tom:
(an umbrella) *We'd better take an umbrella.*
2. Oliver has just cut himself. It's a bad cut. You say to him:
(a plaster)
3. You and Kate plan to go to a restaurant this evening. It's a popular restaurant. You say to Kate:
(reserve) We
4. Rebecca doesn't look very well this morning- not well enough to go to work. You say to her:
(work)
5. You received your phone bill four weeks ago, but you haven't paid it yet. If you don't pay soon, you could be in trouble. You say to yourself:

(pay)

6. You want to ask your boss something, but he's very busy and you know he doesn't like to be disturbed. You say to a colleague:

(disturb) I

11. Put in *had better* where suitable. If *had better* is not suitable, use *should*.

1. I have an appointment in ten minutes. I'd *better* go now or I'll be late.
2. It's a great film. You *should* go and see it. You'll really like it.
3. You set your alarm. You'll never wake up on time if you don't.
4. When people are driving, they keep their eyes on the road.
5. I'm glad you came to see us. You come more often.
6. She'll be upset if we don't invite her to the party, so we invite her.
7. These biscuits are delicious. You try one.
8. I think everybody learn a foreign language.

12. Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need only one word, sometimes two.

1. a. I have a toothache. I'd better *go* to the dentist.
 b. John is expecting you to phone him. You better phone him now.
 c. 'Shall I leave the window open?' 'No, you'd better it.'
 d. We'd better leave as soon as possible, we?
2. a. it's time the government
 b. it's time something
 c. I think it's about time you about other people instead of only thinking about yourself.

13. Read the situations and write sentences with *It's time* (somebody did something).

1. You think the oil in the car needs to be changed. It hasn't been changed for a long time.
It's time we changed the oil in the car.
2. You haven't had a holiday for a very long time. You need one now.
 It's time I
3. You're sitting on a train waiting for it to leave the station. It's already five minutes late.

4. You enjoy having parties. You haven't had one for a long time.

5. The company you work for has been badly managed for a long time. You think some changes should be made.

6. Andrew has been doing the same job for the last ten years. He should try something else.

UNIT 6

ПРОХАННЯ

1. Для вираження прохання використовують такі модальні дієслова, як **can** та **could**:

- **Can** you wait a moment, please? or **Could** you wait a moment, please?
Почекайте, будь ласка, хвилину.
- Helen, **can** you do me a favour?
Гелен, зроби мені послугу.
- Excuse me, **could** you tell me how to get to the airport?
Вибачте, скажіть, будь ласка, як добратись до аеропорту.

!!! Зверніть увагу, що потрібно говорити **Do you think you could ... ?** (а не **can**):

- Do you think you could take me to the station?
Не могли б Ви мене підкинути до зупинки?

2. Для вираження прохання також можливо вживати **will** та **would**, але **can/could** використовують частіше:

- Helen, **will** you do me a favour?
Гелен, зроби мені послугу.
- **Would** you please be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.
Будь ласка, не шуміть. Я намагаюсь зосередитись.

Вираження прохання з **will** та **shall**:

e.g. Will you open the window, please?

Відкрийте вікно, будь ласка./Не відкриєте вікно? (прохання)

Порівняйте:

- **Will you** open the door? (Я хочу, щоб Ви відкрили двері → прохання.)
- **Shall I** open the door? (Ви хочете, щоб я відкрив двері? → пропозиція)

3. Вираження прохання з **Can I have**, **Could I have**, **May I have**:

- (in a shop) **Can I have/get** these postcards, please? або **May I have/get** these postcards, please?
Дайте мені, будь ласка, ось ці відкритки.
- (during a meal) **Could I have** the salt, please?
Принесіть мені, будь ласка, салат.

Завдання:

Виконати вправи з підручника*: Unit 31 (31.4)

ДОЗВІЛ

1. Для вираження дозволу вживають такі модальні дієслова, як **can**, **could** або **may**:

- (on the phone) Hello, **can I speak** to Steve, please?
Доброго дня! Можу я поговорити зі Стівеном?
- **Could I use** your phone?
Можна я візьму твій телефон?
- **May I come** in?
Можна зайти?

!!! Зверніть увагу, що **may** вживають, як правило, в офіційно-діловому стилі мовлення.

*You can find the textbook online at

https://dl.tntu.edu.ua/mods/_core/file_manager/preview.php?file=books/Essential_Grammar_Book.pdf&pathext=books%2F&popup=0

2. Для вираження дозволу також можливо використовувати:

Do you mind if I ... ? або ***Is it all right / Is it OK if I ... ?***:

- ***Do you mind if I use*** your phone?
Ви не проти, якщо я візьму Ваш телефон?
- ***Is it all right if I come*** in?
Можна я зайду?

ПРОПОЗИЦІЯ

Для вираження пропозиції вживають такі вирази, як ***Can I ... ?***, ***Would you like ... ?*** (не ***Do you like***), ***Shall I/we ... ?***:

- A: ***Can I get*** you a cup of coffee?
B: *That would be nice.*
A: Зробити Вам каву,
B: Було б добре.
- A: ***Can I help*** you?
B: *No, it's all right. I can manage.*
Помогти тобі?
Ні, все гаразд. Я справлюсь сам.
- A: ***Would you like*** a cup of coffee?
B: *Yes, please.*
A: Бажаєте кави?
B: Так, будь ласка.
- A: ***Would you like to*** eat with us tonight?
B: *I'd love to.*
A: Повечеряєш з нами сьогодні ввечері?
B: Залюбки.

Завдання: Виконати вправи з підручника*: Unit 35

1. **Read the situations and write questions beginning *Can ...* or *Could ...*.**

1. You're carrying a lot of things. You can't open the door yourself. There's a man standing near the door. You say to him: *Could you open the door, please?*
2. You phone Kate's office, but somebody else answers. Kate isn't there. You want to leave a message for her. You say:
3. You're a tourist. You want to go to the station, but you don't know how to get there. You ask at your hotel:
4. You are in a clothes shop. You see some trousers you like and you want to try them on. You say to the shop assistant:
5. You have a car. You have to go the same way as Steve, who is on foot. You offer him a lift. You say to him:

2. **Read the situation and write a question using the word in brackets.**

1. You want to borrow your friend's bike. What do you say to him
(think) *Do you think I could borrow your bike?*
2. You are staying at a friend's house and you would like to make some coffee. What do you say?
(all right) *Is it all right if I make some coffee?*
3. You've filled in some forms in English. You want your friend to check them for you. What do you ask?
(think)

*You can find the textbook online at

https://dl.tntu.edu.ua/mods/_core/file_manager/preview.php?file=books/Essential_Grammar_Book.pdf&pathext=books%2F&popup=0

4. You want to leave work early. What do you ask your boss?
(mind)
5. The woman in the next room is playing music. It's very loud. You want her to turn it down.
What do you say to her?
(think)
6. You're on a train. The window is open and you're feeling cold. You'd like to close it, but first
you ask the woman next to you.
(OK)
7. You're still on the train. The woman next to you has finished reading her paper, and you'd like
to have a look at it. You ask her.
(think)

3. What would you say in these situations?

1. Paul has come to see you in your flat. You offer him something to eat.
YOU: *Would you like something to eat?*
PAUL: No, thank you. I've just eaten.
2. You need help to charge the battery in your camera. You ask Kate.
YOU: I don't know how to charge the battery?
KATE: Sure. It's easy. All you have to do is this.
3. You're on a bus. You have a seat, but an elderly man is standing. You offer him your seat.
YOU:?
MAN: Oh, that's very kind of you. Thank you *very* much.
4. You're the passenger in a car. Your friend is driving very fast. You ask her to slow down.
YOU: You're making me *very* nervous.?
DRIVER: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize I was going so fast.
5. You've finished your meal in a restaurant and now you want the bill. You ask the waiter:
YOU:?
WAITER: Sure. I'll get it for you now.
6. A friend of yours is interested in one of your books. You invite him to borrow it.
FRIEND: This looks *very* interesting.
YOU: Yes, it's a good book.?

20. – I've lost one of my gloves.
– You it somewhere.
A must drop B must have dropped C must be dropping
21. – Why wasn't Amy at the meeting yesterday?
– She about it.
A might not know B may not know C might not have known
22. What was the problem? Why leave early?
A had you to B did you have to C must you
23. You missed a great party last night. You Why didn't you?
A must have come B should have come C had to come
24. You are always at home. You out more.
A should go B had better go C had better to go
25. It's late. It's time home.
A we go B we went C to go

2. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Don't phone them now.
They *might be having* lunch. (might / have)
2. I've eaten too much. Now I feel sick.
I so much. (shouldn't / eat)
3. I wonder why Tom didn't phone me.
He (must / forget)
4. Why did you go home so early?
You home so early. (needn't / go)
5. You've signed the contract.
It now. (can't / change)
6. 'What's Linda doing?' 'I'm not sure.'
She TV. (may / watch)
7. Laura was standing outside the cinema.
She for somebody. (must / wait)
8. He was in prison at the time that the crime was committed.
He it. (couldn't / do)
9. Why weren't you here earlier?
You here earlier. (ought / be)
10. Why didn't you ask me to help you?
I you. (would / help)
11. I'm surprised you weren't told that the road was dangerous.
You about it. (should / warn)
12. Gary was in a strange mood yesterday.
He very well. (might not / feel)

3. Complete B's sentences using can/could/might/must/should/would + the verb in brackets. In some sentences you need to use have: must have ... I should have ... etc. In some sentences you need the negative (can't/couldn't etc.).

1. A: I'm hungry.
B: But you've just had lunch. You can't be hungry already. (be)
2. A: I haven't seen our neighbours for ages.
B: No. They must have gone away. (go)
3. A: What's the weather like? Is it raining?
B: Not at the moment, but it later. (rain)

4. A: Where's Julia?
B: I'm not sure. She out. (go)
5. A: I didn't see you at Michael's party last week.
B: No, I had to work that night, so I (go)
6. A: I think I saw you at Michael's party last week.
B: No, you me. I didn't go to Michael's party. (see)
7. A: What time will we get to Sue's house?
B: Well, it takes about one and a half hours, so if we leave at 3 o'clock, we there by 4.30. (get)
8. A: When was the last time you saw Bill?
B: Years ago. I him if I saw him now. (recognize)
9. A: Did you hear the explosion?
B: What explosion?
A: There was a loud explosion about an hour ago. You it . (hear)
10. A: We weren't sure which way to go. In the end we turned right.
B: You went the wrong way. You left. (turn)

ВІДПОВІДІ

Урок 1

Exercise 1

3. can
4. be able to
5. been able to
6. can or will be able to
7. be able

Exercise 2

2. I used to be able to run fast.
3. I'd like to be able to play the piano.
4. I've never been able to get up early.

Exercise 3

2. could run
3. can wait
4. couldn't eat
5. can't hear
6. couldn't sleep

Exercise 4

2. was able to finish it
3. were able to find it
4. was able to get away

Exercise 5

2. couldn't
3. managed to
4. couldn't
5. managed to
6. could
7. managed to
8. could
9. managed to
10. could

Урок 2

Exercise 1

2. must
3. can't
4. must
5. must
6. can't
7. must
8. must
9. can't

Exercise 2

3. go
4. have taken / have stolen / have moved

5. be
6. have been
7. be looking
8. have been
9. have heard
10. be following

Exercise 3

3. It must have been very expensive.
4. They must have gone away.
5. I must have left it in the restaurant last night.
6. It can't have been easy for her.
7. He must have been waiting for somebody.
8. She can't have understood what I said. or
She couldn't have understood what I said.
9. I must have forgotten to lock it.
10. My neighbours must have been having a party.
11. The driver can't have seen the red light. or
The driver couldn't have seen the red light.

Exercise 4

2. She might be busy.
3. She might be working.
4. She might want to be along.
5. She might have been ill yesterday.
6. She might have gone home early.
7. She might have had to go home early.
8. She might have been working yesterday.
9. She might not want to see me.
10. She might not be working today.
11. She might not have been feeling well yesterday.

Exercise 5

2. be
3. have been
4. be waiting
5. have arrived / have come

Exercise 6

2. a. She might be watching TV.
b. She might have gone out.
3. a. It might be in the car
b. You might have left it in the restaurant
4. a. He might have gone to bed early.
b. He might not have heard the doorbell.
c. He might have been in the shower.

Exercise 7

3. might not have received it / might have got it
4. couldn't have been an accident
5. couldn't have tried
6. might not have been American

Exercise 8

2. I might buy a Honda.
3. He might come on Saturday.
4. I might hang it in the dining room.
5. She might go to university.

Exercise 9

2. might wake
3. might bite
4. might need
5. might slip
6. might break

Exercise 10

2. might be able to meet
3. might have to work
4. might have to leave
5. might have to sell
6. might be able to fix

Exercise 11

2. I might not go out this evening.
3. We might not be able to get tickets for the game.
4. Sam might not be able to go out with us tonight.

Урок 3

Exercise 1

2. We could have finish.
3. You could phone (her) now.
4. You could give her a book.
5. We could hang it in the kitchen.

Exercise 2

3. I could kill him.
4. Ok (could have *is also possible*)
5. I could stay here all day
6. it could/may/might be in the car
7. Ok
8. Ok (could borrow *is also possible*)
9. You could/may/might fall

Exercise 3

2. could have come / gone
3. could apply
4. could have been

5. could have got / taken
6. could come

Exercise 4

3. couldn't wear
4. couldn't have found
5. couldn't get
6. couldn't have been
7. couldn't have come / gone

Exercise 5

2. may
3. must
4. could
5. might
6. can't
7. might
8. must
9. can
10. must
11. can't

Урок 4

Exercise 1

3. We had to close
4. She has to leave *or* She will have to leave
5. do you have to be
6. I have to go *or* I will have to go
7. Does he have to travel
8. do you have to go *or* will you have to go
9. did you have to wait
10. had to do

Exercise 2

3. have to
4. must *or* have to
5. had to
6. must *or* have to
7. have to
8. had to
9. has to
10. have to
11. had to
12. has had to

Exercise 3

3. have to make
4. don't have to do
5. had to ask
6. don't have to pay *or* will not have to pay
7. didn't have to go
8. has to make
9. will have to drink *or* is going to have to drive

Exercise 4

3. Ok (have to *is also correct*)
4. He has to work.
5. I had to work late yesterday evening.
6. Ok (have to *is also correct*)
7. She has had to wear glasses since she was very young.

Exercise 5

2. doesn't have to
3. don't have to
4. mustn't
5. don't have to
6. mustn't
7. doesn't have to
8. mustn't
9. mustn't
10. don't have to

Exercise 6

2. don't need to
3. must
4. mustn't
5. don't need to
6. needn't
7. must ... mustn't
8. needn't ... must

Exercise 7

2. needn't come
3. needn't walk
4. needn't ask
5. needn't explain

Exercise 8

2. You needn't have walked home. You could have taken a taxi.
3. You needn't have stayed at a hotel. You could have stayed with us.
4. She needn't have phoned me in the middle of the night. She could have waited until the morning.
5. You needn't have shouted at me. You could have been more patient.
6. You needn't have left without saying anything. You could have said goodbye to me.

Exercise 9

3. You needn't worry / You don't need to worry / You don't have to worry
4. You needn't wait / You don't need to wait / You don't have to wait
5. Ok (You needn't keep *is also correct*)
6. I didn't need to go / I didn't have to go

7. Ok

Урок 5

Exercise 1

2. You should look for another job.
3. He shouldn't go to bed so late.
4. You should take a photo.
5. She shouldn't use her car so much.
6. He should put some pictures on the walls.

Exercise 2

2. I don't think you should go out. / I think you should stay at home.
3. I think you should apply for it. / ... for the job.
4. I don't think the government should increase taxes.

Exercise 3

3. should come
4. should do
5. should have done
6. should have won
7. should win
8. should be
9. should have turned

Exercise 4

3. We should have reserved a table.
4. The shop should be open (now). / The shop should have opened by now. *or* It should ...
5. She shouldn't be doing 50. / She shouldn't be driving so fast. / She should be driving more slowly.
6. I should have written down her address. / I should have written her address down. *or* I should have written it down.
7. The driver in front shouldn't have stopped without warning. / ... shouldn't have stopped so suddenly
8. I should have been looking where I was going. / I shouldn't have been looking behind me.

Exercise 5

2. I should stay / I stay / I stayed a little longer
3. they should visit / they visit / they visited the museum after lunch
4. we should pay / we pay / we paid the rent by Friday
5. I should go / I go / I went away for a few days

Exercise 6

1. b. Ok
c. Ok
d. wrong
2. a. Ok
b. wrong
c. Ok

Exercise 7

2. should say
3. should worry
4. should leave
5. should ask
6. should listen

Exercise 8

2. I should keep
3. I should phone
4. I should get

Exercise 9

2. You shouldn't swim immediately after a meal.
3. You must take this medicine three times a day.
4. Do you have to do this exercise?
5. It's Saturday tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.
6. You should listen to the weather forecast before you go hill walking.
7. You should read this book – I think you would like it a lot.
8. You should have a medical check-up every two years.
9. You mustn't drink the water there.
10. Do we have to finish the work today?
11. Do you have to see the teacher tomorrow?

Exercise 10

2. You'd better put a plaster on it.
3. We'd better reserve a table.
4. You'd better not go to work (this morning)
5. I'd better pay my phone bill (soon) / I'd better pay it (soon).
6. I'd better not disturb him.

Exercise 11

3. 'd better
4. should
5. should
6. 'd better

7. should
8. should

Exercise 12

1. b. 'd/had
c. close/shut
d. hadn't
2. a. did
b. was done
c. thought

Exercise 13

2. It's time I had a holiday.
3. It's time the train left.
4. It's time I / we had a party.
5. It's time some changes were made. / It's time the company made some changes.
6. It's time he tried something else.

Урок 6

Exercise 1

2. Can / Could I leave a message (for her)?
or Can / Could you give her a message
3. Can / Could you tell me how to get to station? *or* ... the way to the station? *Or* where the station is?
4. Can / Could I try on these trousers? *or* Can / Could I try these trousers on?
5. Can I give / offer you a lift?

Exercise 2

3. Do you think you could check these forms (for me)? / ... check them (for me)?
4. Do you mind if I leave work early?
5. Do you think you could turn the music down? / ... turn it down?
6. Is it Ok if I close the window?
7. Do you think I could have a look at your paper? / ... at your newspaper?

Exercise 3

2. Can/Could/Would you show me? *or* Do you think you could show me? *or* ... do it for me?
3. Would you like to sit down? *or* Would you like a seat? *or* Can I offer you a seat?
4. Can/Could/Would you slow down? *or* Do you think you could ...?
5. Can/Could/May I/we have the bill, please?
6. Would you like to borrow it?

Додаткові завдання

Test 1

2. A
3. C
4. B, C
5. C
6. A, C
7. C
8. B
9. B, C
10. A, B
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. B, C
15. B
16. A, B
17. B
18. A, C
19. C
20. B
21. C
22. B
23. B
24. A
25. B, C

Test 2

3. could rain / might rain
4. might have gone / could have gone
5. couldn't go
6. couldn't have seen / can't have seen
7. should get
8. wouldn't recognize / might not recognize
9. must have heard
10. should have turned

Test 2

3. He must have forgotten.
4. You needn't have gone home so early.
5. It can't be changed now.
6. She may be watching television.
7. She must have been waiting for somebody.
8. He couldn't have done it.
9. You ought to have been here earlier.
10. I would have helped you.
11. You should have been warned.
12. He might not have been feeling very well.
/ He might not have felt very well.

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

Можливість	Припущення	Необхідність Обов'язковість	Заборона Необов'язковість	Порада
<p>Can /could, be able to →</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> фізична або розумова здатність або вміння виконати дію; <p>➤ <i>I <u>can see</u> you tomorrow if you like. Якщо хочеш, я <u>можу зустрітись</u> з тобою завтра.</i></p>	<p>Must → з відтінком впевненості у стверджувальних реченнях Can't → з відтінком впевненості у заперечних реченнях May/might, could → з відтінком невпевненості</p> <p>➤ <i>You've been travelling all day. You <u>must be tired</u>. Ти весь день їздив. Ти, <u>напевне, втомився</u>.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>They haven't lived here for very long. They <u>can't know</u> many people. Вони дуже довго тут не жили. <u>Напевно</u>, вони <u>не знають</u> багатьох людей.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>It <u>may be</u> true. Або It <u>might be</u> true. (= perhaps it is true) <u>Можливо</u>, це правда.</i></p> <p>ЙМОВІРНІСЬ</p> <p>Can /could, may (в офіційно діловому та науковому стилі)</p> <p>➤ <i>It <u>can be very cold</u> in New York in January. У Нью-Йорку у січні <u>може бути дуже холодно</u>.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>There <u>may be</u> life on Mars. На Марсі може існувати життя.</i></p>	<p>Must To have to</p> <p>➤ <i>I <u>must get up</u> early tomorrow. There are a lot of things I want to do. Я мушу завтра рано встати. Я хочу зробити багато справ.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>I <u>have to get up</u> early tomorrow. I'm going to Lviv and my train leaves at 7.30. Я мушу завтра рано встати. Я їду у Лондон і мій поїзд відправляється о 7.30.</i></p>	<p>Mustn't Don't have to / Needn't</p> <p>➤ <i>You must keep this a secret. You <u>mustn't tell</u> anyone. (= don't tell anyone) Ти мусиш тримати це в секреті. Ти <u>не повинен</u> нікому <u>розказувати</u>. (= нікому не розказуй)</i></p> <p>➤ <i>We've got plenty of time. We <u>needn't hurry</u>. (=it is not necessary to hurry) У нас купа часу. Нам <u>не потрібно поспішати</u>.</i></p>	<p>Should / Ought to had better It's time ...</p> <p>➤ <i>You look tired. You <u>should go</u> to bed. Ти виглядаєш втомленим. Тобі <u>потрібно лягти поспати</u>.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>You'd better be on time. <u>Тобі краще прийти вчасно</u>.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>It's time to go home. / <u>It's time for us to go</u> home. Час йти додому. / Нам вже час йти додому.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>This situation can't continue. <u>It's time you did</u> something about it. Ця ситуація не може продовжуватись. Пора тобі вже щось робити.</i></p>

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

Запитання-Прохання

Can / Could
Will / Would
Do you think you could ... ?

- **Can** you **wait** a moment, please? or **Could** you **wait** a moment, please?
Почекайте, будь ласка, хвилину.
- **Would you** help me carry these bags?
- **Will you** open the door? (Я хочу, щоб Ви відкрили двері.)
- Do you think you **could take** me to the station?
Не могли б Ви мене підкинути до зупинки?

Запитання-Дозвіл

Can / Could
May
Do you mind if I ... ?
Is it all right / Is it OK if I ... ?:

- **Could I use** your phone?
Можна я візьму твій телефон?
- **May I come** in?
Можна зайти?
- **Do you mind if I use** your phone?
Ви не проти, якщо я візьму Ваш телефон?
- **Is it all right if I come** in?
Можна я зайду?

Запитання-Пропозиція

Can I ... ?
Would you like ...?
Shall I/we ...?

- A: **Can I help** you?
 B: No, it's all right. I can manage.
Помогти тобі?
Ні, все гаразд. Я справлюсь сам.
- A: **Would you like** a cup of coffee?
 B: Yes, please.
 A: Бажаєте кави?
 B: Так, будь ласка.
- **Shall I** open the door? (Ви хочете, щоб я відкрив двері?)

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ЗМІСТ

ПЕРЕДМОВА	3
ВСТУП	4
Unit 1. Здатність / можливість	6
Unit 2. Припущення	9
Unit 3. Вірогідність / Маловірогідність	15
Unit 4. Необхідність /обов’язковість. Заборона / необов’язковість	18
Unit 5. Порада	22
Unit 6. Прохання / дозвіл / пропозиція	28
Додаткові завдання	31
Відповіді	34
ДОДАТКИ	39
СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ	41

Навчально-методична література

МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

**Методичні вказівки з граматики англійської мови
для студентів I – IV курсів усіх спеціальностей**

Модальні дієслова: методичні вказівки з граматики англійської мови для студентів I – IV для студентів усіх спеціальностей / Укладач: Щур Н. М. – Тернопіль : Центр оперативної поліграфії, 2020. – 43 с.

Підписано до друку 16.09.2020. Формат 60×90, 1/16.
Друк лазерний. Папір офсетний. Гарнітура TimesNewRoman.
Умовно-друк. арк. 0.5. Наклад – 4 прим.
Замовлення № 16092020

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